

TROSZYNSKI, Michal.

ROGALA, Józef; TROSZYNSKI, Michal

Blood sodium and potassium levels in mother and fetus  
during pregnancy and pregnancy toxemias. Gin. polska 28  
no.2:193-198 Mar-Apr 57.

1. Z Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecyh A.M. w Poznaniu  
Kierownik: prof. dr. med. I. Roszkowski i z Zakladu Chemii  
Fizjologicznej A.M. w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr. med.  
Z. Stolzman. Adres: Dr. Michal Troszynski, Warszawa, Karowa 2.

(BODIUM, in blood  
determ. in fetus & mother during pregn. & pregn.

toxemias (Pol))

(POTASSIUM, in blood  
same)

(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS, blood in  
potassium & sodium, determ. in fetus & mother (Pol))

(PREGNANCY, blood in  
same)

(FETUS, blood in  
potassium & sodium, determ. in pregn. & pregn.  
toxemias)

TROTH, M.; NASZI, I.

Studies on the cytopathic changes caused by different types of the adenovirus group in human amnion and Detroit-6 cell cultures. p. 377.

ACTA MICROBIOLOGICA. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 5, no. 4, 1958. In English.

MICROBIOLOGY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN PUBLICATIONS, (MEET) LC, Vol. 9, no.1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

TROTIMOV, B. A.

19837 TROTIMOV, B. A., Drevniyshiy predstavietel' primitivnykh seiney v Azii. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, Novaya Seriya, t. LXVII, No. 1, 1949, s. 14548. —Bibliografi 8 NAZV. V Obshchaya biologiya. Tsitdogiya. Gistologiya. (Sm. Tekzhe- XXII, 3.)

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY, Vol. 27, MOSKVA, 1949.

TROTIMOV, B. A.

Cand Biolog Sci

Dissertation: "Extinct Pigs of the Group of Microsthenes." 7/12/50

Paleontological Inst, Acad Sci USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva  
Sum 71

TROSTINA, A.S.

Effectiveness of the use of sterilized F serum in peptic ulcer.  
Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.7:187-188 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Stantsiya perelivaniya krovi Oktyabr'skoy zheleznoy dorogi.  
(PEPTIC ULCER) (SERUM THERAPY)

SOV/29-59-8-3/29

24(5)  
AUTHOR: Trostnikov, V., Engineer

TITLE: Cyclotron ... - Synchro-cyclotron - And What Else ?

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1959, Nr 8, pp 2-4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this popular-scientific article, the author reports on the development of devices for speeding up particles. It has often occurred that a scientific idea with apparently unlimited prospects met with unsurpassable physical obstacles. The same thing happened to the promising particle accelerator, the cyclotron. The impossibility of simultaneous focusing and overcoming of the relativistic effect, has the consequence that the cyclotron can accelerate the protons only up to an energy of 10 - 20 million electron-volt. Physicists, however, require much higher energies. After a long search, it was possible at last to find a method of overcoming the energy barrier. The principle suggested by the Soviet scientist V. I. Veksler in 1944, the so-called "auto-phasing", was used as a basis for the accelerators with alternating frequency - the phase-modulated cyclotrons - the so-called phasotrons and synchrophasotrons. The creation of accelerators of a new type was connected with great technical difficulties, ✓

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Cyclotron ... - Synchro-cyclotron - And What Else ? SOV/29-53-3/23

as the machine radius was no longer measured in centimeters, but in meters now. Huge nuclear smashing apparatus were built which fulfilled their task. In these machines, anti-protons and other new particles were detected. Because of a steadily growing demand of economy, accelerators with the energy of a phasotron, and the intensity of a cyclotron, had to be built. The Soviet physicists V. P. Dmitriyevskiy and B. I. Zamolodchikov, who worked in Dubna under the direction of Professor V. P. Dzhelepov, developed the project of a cyclotron in which the separating lines between strong and weak fields are curved in the plane, and have the form of an Archimedian spiral. The calculations made at the Laboratoriya yadernykh problem Ot"yedinenogo instituta (Laboratory for Nuclear Problems of the Joint Institute) have shown that the spiral separating line creates a focusing which considerably enlarges the central field along the radius. This ensures the independence of the period of revolution of the particle on the velocity up to energies in the order of magnitude of hundreds of millions of electron-volt. The calculations alone could, however, not solve all problems connected with the development of the new machine. The first accelerator of the world based on the new principle was put into operation at the Joint Institute with 12 Socialist countries participating. The ✓

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Cyclotron ... - Synchro-cyclotron - And What Else ?

calculations proved to be correct. The particles are accelerated in the enlarged magnetic field along the radius, and reach the extractor without defocusing. This "young" accelerator is being closely investigated as a possible prototype for an even greater machine. The colored insert adjoining shows a simplified scheme of proton acceleration in accelerators of various types. There are 7 figures.

✓

Card 3/3

TROTS, A. A.

Trots, A. A. and Maksimenko, M. S., "The study of high percent ferrosilicon." p. 775.  
High percent ferrosilicon during boiling with water evolves a large amount of  
gas, from 7.4 to 28<sup>l</sup> per 1 kg. alloy. The gas contains 0.095 to 0.32% phosphine  
and from 99.67 to 99.9% hydrogen; the former is poisonous. The gas obtained by  
boiling high percent ferrosilicon with water, explodes in a mixture with air when  
it contains from 9.0 to 66.0% hydrogen.

Lab. of Electrotherm of the Leningrad Technological Institute. April 13, 1947.

SO: Journal of Applied Chemistry (USSR) 21, No. 7 (1948)

FROTS, A.B.

Study of high-percentage ferrosilicon. A. A. Trofimov and M. S. Maksimenko. *Zhur. Prirabot. Nizhim. (J. Applied Chem.)*, 21, 775-80 (1918).—Three samples of ferrosilicon (I) Si 70.39, Fe 19.56, Al 0.01, Mg 0.22, Ca 0.87, P 0.02%, C traces, (II) 71.73, 23.31, 3.60, 0.23, 1.01, 0.026, traces, and (III) 77.47, 18.70, 3.95, 0.28, 0.01, 0.027, traces, ground to 160 mesh, evolved, in 10 hrs. boiling in  $H_2O$ , resp., 15.87, 21.92, and 27.021, gas/kg. The gas is 90.7-99.0%  $H_2$ , with 0.1-0.3%  $PtH_3$ . The total amt. of gas evolved increases with the degree of fineness of grinding. The amt. of P converted into  $PtH_3$  was, on the avg., 34, 13, and 13.6% of the total P present. Some  $PtH_3$  is formed also in dry grinding in a hermetically closed mill; after 4 hrs. grinding, the gas analyzed N 81.14, O<sub>2</sub> 16.548, H<sub>2</sub> 1.75,  $PtH_3$  0.042%. Presence of  $PtH_3$  in a  $H_2$  + O<sub>2</sub> mixt. broadens the limits of inflammability. Thus, with 7%  $PtH_3$ , the mixt. is explosive between 8 and 75%  $H_2$ , as against 9-64% without  $PtH_3$ . Owing to the  $PtH_3$  content, the gas evolved in grinding ferrosilicon is toxic. N. Thon

N. THURSTON

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756810001-2"

KRYLOV, V.N.; TROTS, A.A.; KOZHEVNIKOV, A.V.; BITUK, S.M.

Obtaining calcium carbide, carbon-electrode and graphitized articles  
from the chamber-furnace coke and tar pitch formed in the refining  
of Baltic shales. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer.  
(MIRA 17:3)  
no.114358-365 '62.

KRYLOV, V.N.; TROTS, A.A.; KOZHEVNIKOV, A.V.; BITUK, S.M.

Production of calcium carbide, electrical carbon and graphitized articles from the coke of shale tar. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no. 8:139-151 '60. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Calcium carbide)  
(Oil shales)

85134

S/137/60/000/008/003/009  
A006/A001

1.1110 2108.1208.2302

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 8, p. 182,  
# 17947

AUTHORS: Krylov, V. N., Trots, A. A.

TITLE: Coating and Fluxes for High-Speed Electric Cutting of Steel

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta im. Lensovetza, 1959, No. 53, pp. 102-105

TEXT: Investigations were made of high-speed cutting of steel using electrodes with different coatings, and fluxes assuring reduced melting temperature of the cut metal and higher liberation of heat in the cut. Grade "20Г" (20G) 6-mm thick steel was cut by 180 - 200-amp current using electrodes with chalk and conventional coatings, fluxes and coatings with FeSi, FeMn and graphite in various proportions. The electrode consumption and the cutting time are calculated per one meter of cut steel. Highest cutting speed was attained when using 7-mm-diameter-electrodes and fluxes or coatings of FeSi + FeMn composition at a 1 : 1 ratio; cutting time was 5 minutes, specific electrode consumption 960 mm, electrode metal consumption 246.7 g. The cutting time was reduced by a factor of

X

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85134

S/137/60/000/008/003/009  
A006/A001

Coating and Fluxes for High-Speed Electric Cutting of Steel

3 as compared to chalk coatings; specific electrode consumption by about twice; electrode metal consumption by about 1.5 times. At an electrode diameter, reduced from 7 to 4 mm, cutting time for a chalk coating increased 2.5 times (39 min). For FeSi + FeMn flux at a 1 : 1 ratio the cutting time changed insignificantly. Lowest electrode consumption per metal weight is attained when using FeMn fluxes and coatings composed of FeSi + graphite at a 3 : 1 ratio; at a 4-mm electrode diameter the electrode metal consumption is then 173 and 130.6 g respectively; cutting time is 17 min 57 sec, and 10 min; at an electrode diameter of 7 mm the electrode metal consumption increases to 265.7 and 259 g respectively, cutting time is reduced to 8 min 22 sec and 8 min 37 sec.

V. B.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

X

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KRYLOV, V.N.; TROTS, A.A.

Coatings and fluxes for rapid electric cutting of steel.  
Trudy LTI no.53:102-105 '59. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Electric metal cutting)(Flux(Metallurgy))

TROTS, Nинель Данилович; GENIN, M.Ya., nauchnyy red.; TABUNINA, M.A., red.izd-va; SHEVCHENKO, T.N., tekhn. red.

[Assembly of industrial ventilation systems] Montazh pro-myshlennoi ventiliatsii. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 226 p.  
(MIRA 16:4)  
(Factories—Ventilation)

TROTS, Nинель Danilovich; YUDEYEV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich,  
nauchn. red.

[Ventilation installation in industrial construction;  
tinkering and fitting operations] Ustroistvo ventilatsii  
v promyshlennom stroitel'stve; zhestianitskie i slesar-  
nye raboty. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 157 p.  
(MIRA 18:3)

TROTSENKI, M. A.

21 Mar 53

USSR/Chemistry - Fuels, Reaction Kinetics

"Incomplete Catalytic Oxidation of the Propane-Butane Fraction of Petroleum Gases in the Presence of Boron Oxide," P. A. Shoykhet, M. A. Trotsenko and M. V. Polyakov

DAN SSSR, Vol 89, No 3, pp 519-522

The incomplete oxidation of the propane-butane fraction of petroleum gases in the presence of boron oxide catalyst is a heterogeneous-homogeneous incomplete catalysis. The boron oxide catalyzes the homogeneous incomplete oxidation better than a clean glass surface.

272P<sup>b</sup>

The most important link in the chain mechanism of the oxidation of propane-butane is the formation and subsequent conversion of peroxides in accordance with Bak's peroxide theory.

272P<sup>a</sup>

PORNOV, A.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor; KNIZHKO, P.O., redaktor; KRAMARENKO, V.P., redaktor; NAUMENKO, M.A., redaktor; PIVNENKO, G.P., redaktor; ROZENBERG, M.A., redaktor; SAVITSKIY, I.V., redaktor; TROTSENKO, A.G., redaktor; SHELUD'KO, V.M., redaktor; VAYSMAN, G.A., redaktor; MEDVEDEVA, N.B., redaktor; GIMSHTYN, A.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Problems in pharmacy; a collection of scientific papers from pharmaceutical schools of the Ukraine] Nekotorye voprosy farmatsii; sbornik nauchnykh trudov vysshikh farmatsevticheskikh uchebnykh zavedenii Ukrainskoi SSR. Kiev, Gos. med. izd-vo USSR, 1956.  
366 p.

(MLRA 10:5)

1. Ukraine. Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya.  
(PHARMACY)

TROTSENKO, A.G., otv.red.; PORTNOV, A.I., prof., red.; GORBOV, T.P., red.; YEVDOKIMOV, D.Ya., red.; KNIZHKO, P.O., red.; KORCHINSKIY, N.O., red.; LESHCHINSKIY, A.F., red.; LYASHENKO, S.S., red.; ROZENBERG, M.A., prof., red.; SAVITSKIY, I.V., prof., red.; SHELUD'KO, V.M., red.

[Research in the field of pharmacy] Issledovaniye v oblasti farmatsii. Pod obshchey red. A.I. Portnova. M-vo zdravookhreniya USSR, 1959. 314 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Zaporozhskiy gosudarstvennyy farmatsevticheskiy institut. 2. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta (for Trotsenko). 3. Kafedra farmatsevticheskoy khimii Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta (for Portnov). 4. Kafedra neorganicheskoy i sudebnoy khimii Odesskogo gos.farmatsevt. instituta (for Yevdokimov). 5. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Odesskogo gos.farmatsevt.instituta (for Knizhko). Kafedra marksizma-leninizma i organizatsiya farmdela Odesskogo gos.farmatsevt.instituta (for Korchinskiy). 6. Kafedra biokhimii Odesskogo gos.farmatsevt.instituta (for Leshchinskiy). 7. Kafedra farmakognozii i tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh preparatov Odesskogo gos.farmatsevt.instituta (for Lyashenko). 8. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy fiziologii i farmakologii Odesskogo gos.farmatsevt.instituta (for Rozenberg). 9. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy biokhimii Odesskogo gos.farmatsevt.instituta (for Savitskiy). 10. Kafedra farmakognozii i botaniki Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta (for Shelud'ko).

(PHARMACY)

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Methods and Technique of Investigation.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur ~ Biologiya, No 4, 1959, №. 16858

Author : Trotsenko, B. V.

Inst : Crimean Medical Institute

Title : The Application of Crimean Essential Oils in Histological Technique

Orig Pub : Tr. Krymsk. med. in-t, 1957, 17, 57-62

Abstract : During the search for a substitute for expensive and difficult to obtain essential oils, which are applied in histological technique for clarification of sections (clove, bergamot, cajeput oils), the author studied the clarifying action of vegetable essential oils from plants which are culti-

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- USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Methods and Technique of Investigation.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 16858

vated in Crimea and of some mineral oils obtained in the refining of petroleum. Good results were shown by wormwood, lavender and peanut oils. -- A. I. Gladshteyn

Card 2/2

1

TROTSENKO, G.; SHCHEGALOV, I.

Cycling

"Letters from readers." Mol. Kolkh. 19 no. 8, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress October 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

TROTSENKO, G.; SHCHEGALOV, I.

Collective Farms

Letters from readers. Mol. kolkh. 19 No. 8, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress October 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

TROTSENKO, I.D., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Continuous carrying out of agrochemical analysis. Zemledelie  
27 no.1:40-47 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Irkutskaya oblastnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya optytnaya  
stantsiya.

Author : Khokhlov, G. N.  
Title : Industrially important Commercial, Coniferous,  
Super-Bearing,  
and other timber species of the Soviet Union  
Editor : Soptzenko, I. V.  
Editor : Private Nizhniy Novgorod Scientific Station  
Leningrad Agents from the Leaves of the Coniferous  
Forest in the Crimea.  
Publ. Place : Moskva, nauchnoutzdat, Izd. Akad. Nauk SSSR  
Year : 1957, No. 3-4, 56-59  
Text : A brief survey of both literature and the  
author's own data on the distribution, acidity  
and tannin content in the leaves of the  
smoke-tree, sumach and wild and cultivated  
pistache.

CARD : 1/1

TROTSENKO, K.A.

Reserpine therapy in hypertension. Vrach.delo no.9:983 5'58  
(MIRA 11•10)

1. Fakul'tetskaya terapevicheskaya klinika (zav. - zaslyzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. M.A. Yasinovskiy) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(HYPERTENSION)  
(RESERPINE)

TROTSENGO, M. A.

The incomplete catalytic oxidation of the propane-butane fraction of petroleum gas in the presence of boron oxide. P. A. Shokhet, M. A. Trotengko, and M. V. Polyakov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 89, 510-22 (1953).—The oxidation of propane-butane mixt. with O<sub>2</sub> was studied in molybdenum glass vessels. The glass vessels were either uncoated or partially or completely coated with boron oxide. The temp. rise during reaction, pressure rise, and nature of the products were studied. The induction period, *t*, of the reaction at 270° was sharply reduced when 1.3% of the vessel walls was coated (central thermocouple well), and then reduced slightly more when the entire vessel walls were coated. The degree of chain branching  $\phi$  was slightly increased by the coating. The effect on *t* shows that chains start on the surface. The effect on  $\phi$  shows that the coating breaks the chains with somewhat lower efficiency than does the uncoated wall. The reaction is thus of the homogeneous-heterogeneous variety. The activation energy for the branching reaction was 54.0 kcal. in the presence of the catalyst and 51.0 kcal. in its absence. The activation energy obtained by plotting log 1/*i* vs. 1/T was 66.0 kcal. in the presence of the catalyst and 85.0 kcal. in its absence. The max. temp. rise and the max. peroxide concn. were reached at the same time, while the max. concn. of aldehydes, ales., and other intermediates was attained at a later time. In addn. the activation energy of 65.0 kcal. obtained for the coated flasks by plotting log 1/*t<sub>m</sub>* vs. 1/T, where *t<sub>m</sub>* was the time required to reach the temp. max., agrees well with that obtained for the chain branching reaction. This shows that peroxides play a decisive role in this reaction. J. B. L.

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mpf

Trotsemska

3109. The quantitative determination of Atoxyl  
(sodium *p*-endophenylbenzoate) by a bromimetric

method. V. A. Gvozdev, M. A. Trotsemska and

V. P. Potapova. *Zh. zhestk. Delo*, 1954, 6 (3), 33-35.

To 10 ml of an aqueous soln. containing about  
0.1 g of Atoxyl in a ground-glass flask, add 25 ml  
of 0.1 N KBrO<sub>3</sub> soln., 0.5 g of KBr and sufficient  
conc. HCl to make the final concn. 2 N; set aside  
the stoppered flask in the dark with frequent  
shaking. Add 20 ml of 0.1 N As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> solution, heat  
on a water-bath to 60° to 70°C and titrate with  
0.1 N KBrO<sub>3</sub> (indicator, methyl-orange). One ml  
of 0.1 N KBrO<sub>3</sub> is 0.003485 g of Atoxyl panta-  
hydrate. The method gives results in agreement  
with those obtained by the U.S.S.R. Pharmacopoeia  
VIII method; the limits of error are  $\pm$  0.3 per cent.  
Iodimetric determination of the excess of Br in the  
first stage gave results less satisfactory than those  
obtained with the use of As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. E. Hayes

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KOTSENKO, M.A.

✓ The effect of the condition of the vessel walls and of the silver catalyst on the oxidation of ethylene. M. A. Trot-senko, I. M. Luria, and M. V. Polyakova. *Dopovidi Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R.* 1954, No. 3, 168-70 (Russian summary).

The effect of the condition of the walls of the reaction vessel, of HF, and of a Ag catalyst on the homogeneous oxidation of ethylene oxide was studied colorimetrically. The results are discussed in light of the theory of homogeneous-heterogeneous catalysis. J. Rostar Leach

Trotbenko, M. A.

V The mechanism of incomplete catalytic oxidation of ethylene. M. A. Trotbenko and M. V. Polyakov. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 96, 115-17(1954).--The investigation was undertaken to test whether the C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> oxidation reaction in a vessel at reduced pressure and not filled with catalyst is homogeneous in character, or whether it can be best explained by a heterogeneous-homogeneous process. The reaction was studied under static conditions in tubes of different diam., the walls of which were either uncoated or coated with Ag or with NaCl; and at temps. of 400, 410, 420, and 440°. It was concluded that the reactions in un-filled vessels were branched-chain homogeneous reactions. A coating of the vessel walls with Ag accelerated greatly the rate at which the max. change in temp. was attained, whereas NaCl has an opposite effect. The activation energy was 42,000 cal. in uncoated vessels, and 27,000 in Ag-coated vessels. The homogeneous process thus originated on a solid surface, and is therefore a heterogeneous-homogeneous process.

W. M. Sternberg

(1)

Inst.-Phys.-Chem. im. Pisarzhevskij, AS USSR

KAGAN, Yu.S., kand.med.nauk; KUNDIYEV, Yu.I., kand.med.nauk; TROTSENKO,M.A.,  
kand.khim.nauk (Kiyev)

Safety measures in using phosphorus organic insecticides for  
orchard spraying. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 3 no.4:29  
Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)  
(Phosphorus organic compounds) (Chemicals--Safety measures)

AUTHORS: Grotenko, M. A., Verdt, T. F. 30V/50-14-7-17/65

TITLE: The Determination of the Content of Organophosphorus Insecticides in the Air (Opyredeleniye soderzhanija fosfororganicheskikh insektitsidov v vozdukh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr. 7, pp. 40-821  
(U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Organophosphorus insecticides, which are known by their brand name "Kerkaftofos" are a mixture of thione and thiol isomers. Some methods for their determination have hitherto been described in publications. In this paper a method of determination is described which operates by the destruction of the preparation by concentrated mineral acids in the presence of potassium permanganate. Then it is colorimetrically determined according to the blue phosphorus-molybdenum heterocomplex. This way of destruction has already been described in publications. It was, for the purpose of determining phosphorus, used in a method already described by the authors of this paper. If the colorimetric determination is conducted visually, from 4 - 5 γ of the insecticide in 5 ml solution

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DOV 5-24-7-17 65

The Determination of the Content of Organophosphorus Insecticides in the air

can be determined, whereas with the photocolorimeter 1 ppm can be found. A table gives data on the accuracy of the method. As can be seen from the prescription for the analysis, a 49% 14 silicagel was used for absorption, a 0.01 M ammonium molybdate solution in 10 N sulfuric acid and a 6.01 M hydroxime sulfate solution being used as reagents. The standard scale for the colorimetric determination was produced from a KMnO<sub>4</sub> solution. There are 1 table and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy institut zashchity truda i professional'nykh zabolевaniy  
(Kiev Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases)

Card 2/2

TROTSENKO, M.A.; VENDT, V.P. (Kiyev)

Use of silica gel in taking samples of air containing mercaptophos vapors. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.1:53-54 Ja '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabollevaniy.  
(INSECTICIDES) (SILICA GEL)  
(AIR—ANALYSIS)  
(PHOSPHORUS ORGANIC COMPOUNDS)

ISAYEVA, G.Ya.; TROTSENKO, M.A.

Determination of the organophosphoric insecticide M-61 in  
apples, grape juice and wine. Vop. pit. 19 no.4:59-61 Jl-4g  
'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pitaniya,  
Kiyev. (INSECTICIDES) (FOOD--TOXICOLOGY)

MEDVED', L.I., doktor med. nauk, red.; BURKATSKAYA, Ye.N., kand.med. nauk, red.; VOYTENKO, G.A., kand. med. nauk, red.; KAGAN, Yu.S., red.; KRIVOGLAZ, B.A., prof., red.; KUNDIYEV, Yu.I., kand. med. nauk, red.; MAKOVSKAYA, Ye.I., doktor med. nauk, red.; SEREBRYANAYA, S.G., dots., red.; SPYNU, Ye.I., kand. med. nauk, red.; TOSTANOVSKAYA, A.A., kand. med. nauk, red.; TROTSENKO, M.A., kand. khim. nauk, red.; NOVIKOV, Yu.V., red.; CHULKOV, I.F., tekhn. red.

[Hygiene and toxicology of new pesticides and clinical aspects of poisoning; reports of the Second All-Union Scientific Conference of the Committee for the Study and Regulation of Poisonous Chemicals of the Main State Sanitary Inspection of the U.S.S.R.] Gigiena i toksikologija novykh pestitsidov i klinika otravlenii; doklady 2-i Vsesoiuznoi nauchnoi konferentsii Komiteta po izucheniiu i regulamentatsii iadokhimikatov Glavnii gosudarstvennoi sanitarnoi inspektsii SSSR. Pod obshchei red. L.I. Medvedia. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 478 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya konferentsiya po gigiyene i toksikologii insektofungitsidov, 2d, 1962.

(Continued on next card)

MEDVED', L. I.--(continued). Card 2.

2. Predsedatel' Komissii po izucheniyu i reglamentatsii yadokhimikatov (for Medved'). 3. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy (for Burkatskaya, Voytenko, Spynu, Kagan, Trotsenko). 4. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pitaniya (for Serebryanaya).

(PESTICIDES--TOXICOLOGY)

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**Khimija i Primeneniye Fosfororganičeskikh Soedinenij (Chemistry and Application of Organophosphorus Compounds)** A. Ye. Arbuzov, Ed. publ. by Kemiya, No. 43, 1962, 632pp.

Collection of complete papers presented at the 1959 Moscow Conference on Chemistry of Organophosphorus Compounds.

TROTSENKO, M.A.; SHUL'GA, I.N.

Determination of DDT analogues (perthane and methoxychlor) in food products. Vop.pit 21 no.4:52-55 Jl-Ag '62. (MFA 15:12)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo instituta pitaniya, Kiyev.  
(FOOD CONTAMINATION) (DDT (INSECTICIDE))

ISAYEVA, G.Ya.; YENOLEVSKAYA, K.V.; TROTSINKO, M.A.

Separate determination of some organophosphorus insecticides  
with their joint presence in food products of plant origin.  
Vop. pit. 21 no.6:64-67 N.D. '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pitaniya,  
Kiyev.

BOKSHA, V.G.; ZOL'NIKOVA, A.I.; TROTSENKO, S.Ya.

All-Union Conference on Experimental Study of Health Resorts  
and Physical Therapy. Vop.kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't.  
28 no.2:184-191 Mr-Ap'63. (MIRA i<sup>4</sup>:9)  
(HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.—CONGRESSES)  
(PHYSICAL THERAPY—CONGRESSES)

TROTSENKO, S.Ya., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Evguenii Aleksandrovich Nil'sen; on his 90th birthday. Vop.kur.,  
fizioter.i lech.fiz.kul't. 28 no.1:90-91 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni  
I.M.Sechenova.  
(NIL'SEN, EVGENII ALEKSANDROVICH, 1872-)

TROTSENKO, S. Ya.

GLYBOVA, O. V.; TROTSENKO, S. Ya.

Climatotherapy of chronic nephritis. Klin. med., Moskva  
29 no.7:36-38 July 1951. (CLML 21:1)

1. Of the State Central Scientific-Research Institute on  
Physical Therapeutic Methods imeni Sechenov.

TROTSENKO, S. YA.

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P.; BUCHINSKIY, I.Ye.; SEYANINOV, G.T., professor; BOSHNO, L.V.; ALISOV, B.P.; BIRYUKOV, N.N.; GAL'TSOV, A.P.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., akademik; EYGENSON, M.S., professor; MURETOV, N.S.; KHROMOV, S.P.; BOGDANOV, P.N.; LEBEDEV, A.N.; SOKOLOV, V.N.; YANISHEVSKIY, Yu.D.; SAMOYLENKO, V.S.; USMANOV, R.F.; CHUBUKOV, L.A.; TROTSENKO, S.Ya.; VANGENGEYM, G.Ya.; SOKOLOV, I.F.; STYRO, B.I.; TENTIKOVA, M.M.; ISAYEV, E.A.; DMITRIYEV, A.A.; MALYUGIN, Ye.A.; LIEDEMAA, Ye.K.; SAPOZHNIKOVA, S.A.; RAKIPOV, L.R.; POKROVSKAYA, T.V.; BAGDASARYAN, A.B.; ORLOVA, V.V.; RUDNEVA, A.V.; RUDENKO, A.I.; ZOLOTAREV, M.A.; NERSESYAN, A.G.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.; GAVRILOV, V.A.; TSOMAYA, T.I.; DEVYATKOVA, A.M.; ZAVARINA, M.V.; SHMETTER, S.M.; BUDYKO, M.I., professor.

Discussion of the report (in the form of debates) [of the current state climatological research and methods of developing it]. Inform. sbor. GUGMS no.3/4:26-154 '54. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Fedorov). 2. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A.I. Voejkova (for Predtechenskiy, Lebedev, Yanishevskiy, Isayev, Rakipova, Pokrovskaya, Orlova, Rubin-Shteyn, Budyko, Shcherbakova, Anapol'skaya, Dunayeva, Rudneva, Gavrilov, Zavarina). 3. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Buchinskiy).

(Continued on next card)

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P., and others.

Discussion of the report (in the form of states) [of the current state climatological research and methods of developing it]. Inform. sbor. GUGMS no.3/4:26-154 :54. (Card 2) (MIRA 8:3)

4. Vsesoyuznyy institut rastenievodstva (for Selyaninov, Rudenko).
5. Bioklimaticeskaya stantsiya Kislovodsk (for Boshne). 6. Mezoklimaticheskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova (for Alisov).
7. Ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya SSSR (for Biryukov). 8. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR (for Gal'tsov, Grigor'yev). 9. Geofizicheskaya komissiya Vsesoyuznogo geograficheskogo obshchestva (for Evgenson). 10. Ministerstvo elektrostantsiy i elektrpromyshlennosti (for Muretov). 11. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova (for Khromov). 12. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy arkhiv (for Sokolov, Zolotarev). 13. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut (for Samcylevko). 14. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov (for Usmanov, Sapozhnikova). 15. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR i Tsentral'nyy institut kurortologii (for Chubukov). 16. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut imeni Sachenova, Yalta (for Tretyakov). 17. Arktilicheskij nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Vangengeym).

(Continued on next card)

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P., and others.

Discussion of the report (in the form of debates) [of the current state of climatological research and methods of developing it].  
Inform.sbor. GUGMS no.3/4;26-154 '54. (Card 3) (MLRA 8:3)

18. Dal'nevostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Sokolov). 19. Institut geologii i geografii Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR (for Styr?). 20. Rostovskoe upravlenie gidrometsluzhby (for Temnikova). 21. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy Institut Akademii nauk SSSR (for Dmitriyev). 22. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva (for Malyugin). 23. Akademiya nauk Estonskoy SSR (for Liedemaa). 24. Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR (for Bagdasaryan). 25. Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Milevskiy).

(Continued on next card)

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P., and others.

Discussion of the report (in the form of debates) [of the current state  
climatological research and methods of developing it]. Inform.sbor.  
GUGMS no.3/4:26-154 '54. (Card. 4) (MLRA 8:3)

26. Gosudarstvennyy gidrologicheskiy institut (for Bochkov). 27. Ka-  
zakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut  
(for Uteshev). 28. Upravlenie gidrometsluzhby Armyanskoy SSR (for Ner-  
sesyan). 29. Leningradskoye upravleniye gidrometsluzhby (for Mikhaylov,  
Devyatkova). 30. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Tsomaya).  
31. TSentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (for Shmeter).  
(Climatology)

KALMANSON, A.E.; CHUMAKOV, V.M.; TROTSENKO, V.L.

Structural water and electron transport in a cell. Dokl. AN SSSR  
164 no.5:1167-1170 0 '65. (MRA 18:10)

I. Institut virusologii im. D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR. Submitted  
July 13, 1965.

KALMANOV, A.E., TROFIMUK, V.I., CHUMAKOV, V.M.; KHARITON'EV, I.S.

Nature and role of free radical in biological systems. (1965).  
In SSSR 161 no. 5:1212-1215. Ap '65.

I. Institut virusologii im. L.I. Mandelshtama ANN SSSR, Tbilisi.  
Submitted January 15, 1964.

ACC NR: AP7001798

SOURCE CODE: UR/0220/66/035/006/1087/1093

AUTHOR: Trotsenko, Yu. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Green photosynthesizing bacteria isolated from Sernoye Lake

SOURCE: Mikrobiologiya, v. 35, no. 6, 1966, 1087-1093

TOPIC TAGS: microbiology, photosynthesis, ~~photosynthetic~~ bacteria, pseudomonas, chloropseudomonas, closed ecological system link, closed ecological system

ABSTRACT: A pure culture of green photosynthetic bacteria, identified as Chloro-pseudomonas sp., was isolated from Sernoye ("Sulfur") Lake in Kuybyshev oblast. The pigments present in this bacterium are those typical of the Bacteriaceae: bacterioviridin-660, bacteriochlorophyll-a, and chlorobactin (an arylation product of  $\gamma$ -carotin). Physiological study revealed the bacterium to be a strictly anaerobic photosynthesizing organism, capable of autotrophic development on a mineral medium containing bicarbonate as a carbon source and sulfide as an electron donor. The optimum concentration of sulfide was 0.1%—0.2%, or 80—160 mg of Na<sub>2</sub>S per liter of H<sub>2</sub>S. Sulfide electron donors rejected by the bacteria included molecular hydrogen, sulfite and bisulfite, thiosulfate, hydro-sulfite, metabisulfite, tetrathionate, sodium persulfate, and thiocyanate.

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UDC: 576.851.12.078:

ACC NR: AP7001798

Rejected organic sulfur compounds included formaldehyde bisulfite, dithiocarbamate, thioglycolate, methionine, cystine, and cysteine. The bacterium was found to flourish on media composed of bicarbonates with various organic compounds and traces of H<sub>2</sub>S. The following list shows biomass density (millions of cells per milliliter) in five-to six-day cultures on media containing the following organic compounds (alcohols and ketones, carbohydrate, and organic acids):

ethanol	270	butanol	85
propanol	190	isoamyl alcohol	64
glycerin	162	formic acid	62
lactic acid	150	pyruvic acid	44
glucose	110	malic acid	34
xylose	105	fumaric acid	13
sucrose	103	propionic acid	10
fructose	98	sorbose	8
isobutanol	90	succinic acid	8
maltose	87	methanol	7

Rejected organic compounds were: isopropanol, amyl alcohol, mannitol, dulcitol, inositol, sorbitol, acetone, talose, arabinose, raffinose, lactose, galactose, rhamnose, acetic acid, valeric acid, butyric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, maleic acid, glutaric acid, amlonic acid, ascorbic acid,  $\alpha$ -ketoglutaric acid, oxalic acid, oxalacetic acid,

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ACC NR: AP7001798

glyoxalic acid, and dithiodiglycolic acid. The bacterium was further cultured on ethanol (the best of the organic media) containing various nitrogen compounds, with the following results:

NH <sub>4</sub> Cl	290	α-alanine	58
(NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	270	arginine	54
urea	44	leucine	52
asparaginic acid	90	ornithine	48
glutaminic acid	48	caseine hydrolysate	126

The bacteria rejected nitrates, hydroxyl amine and peptone, and such amino acids as glycine, α-alanin, phenyl alanin, valine, norvaline, histidine, norleucine, serine, tryptophan, proline, cysteine, and cystine. The present organism differs from the previously isolated *Chloropseudomonas ethylicum*, which is capable of utilizing acetate but cannot utilize formate, lactate, propanol, or glycerin. On ethanol, the present organism assimilated CO<sub>2</sub> and intensively oxidized ethanol to form acetic acid. Some of the carbon from the ethanol seems to enter into cell construction.

SUB CODE: 05, 06/ SUBM DATE: 19Apr66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 011/  
ATD PRESS: 5112

Card 3/3

SHERGINA, S.I.; ZANINA, A.S.; TROTSENKO, Z.P.; KOTLYAREVSKIY, I.L.

Chemical properties of diethynlarenes. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim.  
no.3:574-578 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya Sibirskogo otdeleniya  
AN SSSR.

TROTSENKO, Z.P.

3

11.0160

AUTHORS: K-lechits, I.V., Pavlova, K.A., Kaliberdo, L.M., Skvortsova,  
G.O., Bogdanova, T.A., Sidorov, R.I., Trotsenko, Z.P.

TITLE: On the chemistry of transformations of bi-cyclic hydrocarbons  
under conditions of destructive hydrogenation

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Vostochno-Sibirskij filial. Trudy. Seriya-  
khimicheskaya, no. 38, Moscow, 1961. Prevrashcheniya aromatiches-  
kikh uglevodorodov v protsesse destruktivnoj hidrogenizatsii.,  
31 - 57

TEXT: Laboratory experiments on destructive hydrogenation of naphtha-  
lene, tetralin, and decalin were carried out under semi-industrial conditions  
in presence of industrial catalysts. The composition of the products obtained  
was classified, 17 single hydrocarbons were separated, and 11 more determined  
by spectrum analysis. It is shown that transformations of bi-cyclic hydro-  
carbons occur in the presence of tungsten catalysts and in vapor-phase pro-  
cesses preferably by consecutive hydrogenation isomerization, and final split-  
ting. The transformations observed are explained by the carbenium-ionic the-  
ory.

Card 1/3

33602  
S/678/61/000/038/001/009  
A057/A126

On the chemistry of .....

ory, and schemes for transformations of bi-cyclic hydrocarbons in vapor- and liquid-phase processes presented. In the present paper a discussion is presented of the problem of transformations of polycyclic hydrocarbons with a review of appropriate literature data. Among the problems to be solved is the question, whether a direct splitting of the ring is possible in hydrocarbons of the tetralin, tetrahydroanthracene, etc. type, or whether isomerization occurs before and which bonds and by what reasons are most easily split. This and related problems were investigated before. Experiments were carried out too, with a powdered Fe-semicoke catalyst at 470°C, 450 atm, 3 h and 10% catalyst. The products obtained were separated by fractional distillation, and the remainder chromatographically treated over silica gel [types MCM (MSM), or KCM (KSM)]. After separating methane-naphthenic and aromatic fractions, narrow cuts were prepared by fractional distillation. The cuts were specified by  $n_D^{20}$  and  $d_4^{20}$  values, and some also by Raman spectra [taken on an RCH-51 (ISP-51) spectrophotograph]. The amount of cyclohexane and homologues, and of bicyclic hydrocarbons containing hexamethylene rings were determined by D.D. Zelinskij's method of dehydrogenation catalysis. The content of paraffinic and monocyclic naphthenic hydrocarbons was determined by means of specific refraction  $R_D$  and molecular

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33602

S/678/61/000/038/001/009

A057/A126

On the ...ism of .....

weight and nomograms. In fractions boiling above 144°C, the  $R_D$  value decreased, thus indicating the presence of bi-cyclic naphthenes. The authors assumed for these fractions that 1) only a mixture of paraffinic and bicyclic naphthenes is present, or 2) only mono- and bicyclic naphthenes. A principal difference in the transformation mechanism of bicyclic hydrocarbons between liquid- and vapor-phase conditions can be seen by comparing the types of hydrocarbon groups in the hydrogenation products. Completely different occurs the vapor-phase hydrogenation in presence of tungsten catalysts. The isomerization process is much more intensive (twice as many products) than in liquid-phase hydrogenation, or without catalyst. The present experimental data, as well as those obtained in prior investigations (with other catalysts) can be explained by assuming the ionic mechanism. A partial occurrence of a radical mechanism is not excluded. There are 6 figures and 10 tables.

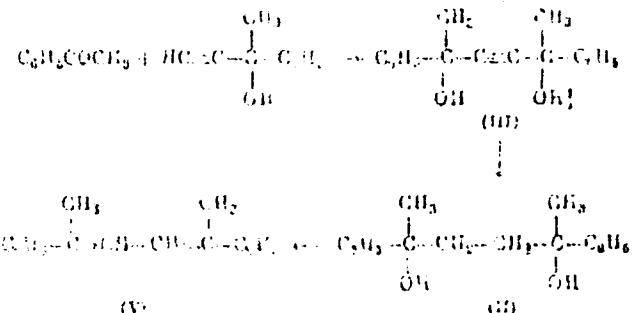
Card 3/3

5.5500

(7367)  
SOV/79-38-2-18/18

AUTHORS: Kotiyarevskiy, I. L., Shwartsberg, M. S., Trotsenko, Z. P.

TITLE: Unsaturated Hydrocarbons. XI. Synthesis of p-Terphenyl

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshehoy khimii, 1960, Vol 30, No 2,  
pp 440-443 (USSR)ABSTRACT: para-Terphenyl (I) was synthesized by aromatization of  
dehydration products of 2,5-biphenylhexanediol-2,5  
(II). The following scheme illustrates the synthesis  
route:

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(IV)

(V)

Unsaturated Hydrocarbons. XI

77867  
SOV/79-30-2-18/78

The 2,5-biphenylhexyne- $\beta$ -diol-2,5 (III) is obtained as a mixture of two isomers (with mp 162-164° (IIIa) and 122-123° (IIIb)), which, upon hydrogenation (over skeletal Ni) give corresponding diols (IIa and IIb). Dehydration of both forms gives identical results, a mixture of V and IV. Aromatization of the latter products were conducted in the flow system described earlier (Kotiyarevskiy, I. L., Shwartsberg, M. S., Zhur. obshchey khim., 29, 2669 (1959)) over

Card 2/3       $\text{MgO}(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3)\text{Al}_2\text{O}_5$  (2:18:80) at 550°, feeding the reactants

Unsaturated Hydrocarbons. XI

77867  
SOV/79-30-2-18/18

(20% solution of the starting compound in benzene)  
at the rate of 0.7 kg/l catalyst . hr. After distilling  
benzene, the precipitate was washed with boiling  
alcohol, mp 208.5-209° (from alcohol). There are 11  
references, 7 Soviet, 1 German, 1 French, 2 U.S. The 2  
U.S. references are: F. E. Ray, E. Sawicki, O. H.  
Borum, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 74, 1247 (1952); R. A.  
Friedel, M. Orchin, Ultraviolet Spectra of Aromatic  
Compounds, N. Y. (1951).

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Chemistry, East-Siberian Branch of the  
Academy of Sciences, USSR (Institut khimii Vostochno-  
Sibirskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: April 23, 1959

Card 3/3

81617  
S/181/60/002/06/05/050  
B122/B063

24.4100

AUTHOR:

Troshchenko, V. T.

TITLE:

The Problem of Energy Scattering in a Material

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 6, pp. 1060-1069

TEXT: Papers by N. N. Davidenkov, G. S. Pisarenko, and Ye. S. Sorokin (Ref. 1-3) are mentioned in the introduction of the article under review. It describes investigations of the damping characteristics of a material, carried out under the supervision of G. S. Pisarenko, Corresponding Member of the AS UkrSSR. The energy scattering in the material is assumed to be due to microscopic deformations which were calculated with the aid of mathematical statistics. The calculation, in which the metal is regarded as consisting of individual crystallites exhibiting different mechanical properties, makes use of the results by N. N. Afanas'yev for simplification. These results show that all grains in the direction of the force applied have the same flow limit but different stresses, and that the grains do not approach one another during deformation. For the

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The Problem of Energy Scattering in a Material      8/181/60/002/06/05/050  
B122/B063

stress distribution in the entire sample and on applying expansion forces, a hypothetical distribution function is set up, which constitutes the basis for the further calculation of the entire deformation energy of all plastically deformed grains per expansion - compression cycle. The mean energy capacity  $K_m$  of the microvolume is introduced for the energy distribution over the various microvolume elements. The number of plastically deformed grains in the volume element at a given stress is dependent upon the flow limit of the grains ( $\sigma_T$ ), on the mean stress distribution  $\bar{\sigma}$ , and on the type of distribution curve assumed. As the integrals obtained in this connection cannot be solved, the limiting cases  $\bar{\sigma} \rightarrow 0$  and  $\bar{\sigma} \rightarrow \sigma_T$  are studied on the assumption of a Gaussian distribution curve. With the aid of the results obtained in this connection, the expression  $A = A_0 + B\left(\frac{\sigma_m}{\sigma_T}\right)^m$  was found for the number of

plastically deformed grains per unit volume  $A = \int_{\sigma_T}^{\infty} p(\sigma)d\sigma$  ( $\sigma_m$  = mean stress of the sample), which is inserted into the expression for the

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The Problem of Energy Scattering in a Material      S/181/60/002/06/05/050  
B122/B063

energy  $dW$  scattered per unit volume in the material. It follows from the expression obtained (24) that the energy scattering in the material is proportional to the  $m$ -th power of the ratio: mean stress of the sample - flow limit. It further depends on the number of grains per unit volume, on the mean energy of the plastically deformed microvolume, and on the dispersion  $B$  of the energy distribution function over all grains.

$$\Delta W = 2\bar{N}K_m \int_{\sigma_T}^{\infty} p(\sigma)d\sigma \quad (11) \longrightarrow \Delta W = \bar{N}K_m B \left( \frac{\sigma_m}{\sigma_T} \right)^m \quad (24), \quad \bar{N} = \text{number of}$$

grains per unit volume.  $\sigma$  = normal stress. Next, the influence exerted by an irregular stress distribution on the function obtained is studied, and expressions are therefrom derived for the cyclic viscosity under various stress conditions. The resulting values are in good agreement with experimental data. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 12 references: 8 Soviet, 1 German, and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR,  
Kiyev (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys)

Card 3/4

The Problem of Energy Scattering in a Material

81617  
S/181/60/002/06/05/050  
B122/B063

of the AS UkrSSR, Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: August 7, 1959

X

Card 4/4

TROTSENKO, Z. P.

AUTHORS: Kaledin, V. V.  
Sivchenko, V. G.  
ko, Z. P.

TITLE: The catalytic synthesis of cyclohexene  
under conditions of the polymerization  
of cyclohexene

PUBLICAL: Referativnyj zhurnal po  
khimi (sr. V. S. Sivchenko)  
1961 (nr. 10).  
31 - 57

TEXT: Experiments on the catalytic synthesis of cyclohexene, cyclohexane, tetralin, and diethylbenzene were carried out under conditions of industrial catalysts and individual catalysts. It was proved that the processes individual catalysts are more effective than the processes of industrial catalysts. It was proved that, in the presence of a catalyst, the cyclohexene are mostly formed by the process of polymerization, which is manifested by increased

Page 1/2

The chemical affinity of...

the rings split into two  
at present produced  
two sections of  
which are mostly  
the which mostly  
is solid ring;  
and liquid ph...  
complete translation.)

Card 2/2

KALECHITS, I.V.; PAVLOVA, K.A.; KALIBENDO, L.M.; SKVORTSOVA, G.G.;  
BOGDANOVA, T.A.; SIDOROV, K.I.; TROTSENGO, Z.P.

Chemical mechanism of transformations of bicyclic hydrocarbons  
in destructive hydrogenation. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR  
no. 38:21.57 '61.  
(Hydrocarbons) (Hydrogenation)

S/678/61/000/038/004/009  
A057/A126

AUTHORS: Sidorov, R.I., Trotsenko, Z.P., Nakhmanovich, A.S.

TITLE: Investigation of the composition of industrial liquid-phase hydrogenation products. Report 5. Investigations of the composition of mixtures of aromatic hydrocarbons of the liquid-phase hydrogenation products obtained from heavy oil of medium-temperature tar of Cheremkovo coal

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial. Trudy. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 38, Moscow, 1961. Prevashcheniya aromaticheskikh uglevodorodov v protsesse destruktivnoy gidrogenizatsii., 68 - 76

TEXT: Mixtures of aromatic hydrocarbons were investigated, separated from an industrial liquid-phase hydrogenation product of a heavy oil of medium-temperature coal tar from Cheremkovo, which was studied already in an earlier paper [Ref. 1: Trudy Vostochno-Sibirskego filiala SO AN SSSR, Seriya khimicheskaya, 18, 5 (1959)]. The purpose was to determine the homologous series of

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S/678/61/000/038/004/009  
A057/A126

Investigation of the composition.....

aromatic hydrocarbons and their quantity in these mixtures. The mixtures were distilled on laboratory rectification columns, and the fractions obtained were specified by refraction indices, specific and molecular weight, by ultraviolet absorption spectra, and qualitative picric acid tests. Some fractions were identified by the n-d-M method (Van Nes - Van Westen's method). Tetralin was determined by N.D. Zelinskiy's dehydrogenation method. Tabulated results of 56 fractions of samples 1 - 3 show a content (in relation to the total neutral part of the product) of homologous series of: 7.7% benzene, 7.4% indane, 14.6% tetralin, and naphthalene. No compounds of the homologous series of diphenyl and cyclohexylbenzene could be observed. The fractions of sample 4 (boiling at 210 - 320°C) show a considerable complex composition. They contain a small amount (0.3%) of compounds of the benzene series, compounds with one aromatic and one naphthenic ring, compounds with two aromatic rings (among these naphthalene), and some with simultaneous two aromatic and one naphthenic ring (probably acenaphthenes, and possibly fluorenes). Fractions boiling above 320°C contain neutral oxygen compounds of a homologous series represented by the formula  $C_nH_{2n-18}O$ . By chromatographic separation of a fraction boiling at 420° - 520°C, an oxygen compound containing C - 87.6%, H - 6.26%, and O - 6.14%

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S/678/61/000/038/004/009

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Investigation of the composition.....

was isolated. Assuming also a single oxygen atom in the molecule, the authors suggest the formula  $C_nH_{2n-24}O$  for the homologous series. Thus, apparently, the latter belongs to the aforementioned type of oxygen compounds, but contains a fourth benzene ring. There are 1 figure and 3 tables.



Card 3/3

SIDOROV, R.I.; TROTSENKO, Z.P.

Study of the composition of industrial liquid-phase hydrog-  
nates. Report No.1: Composition of the broad fraction of a heavy  
oil liquid-phase hydrogenate of the moderate temperature tar  
from Cherenkovo coal. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.18:5-13  
(MIRA 12:10)  
'59.  
(Coal-tar products)

SIDOROV, R.I.; NIKOLAYEVA, D.Kh.; TROTSENKO, Z.P.

Study of the composition of industrial liquid-phase hydrogenates.  
Report No.3: Composition of the tar hydrogenate obtained at 450°.  
Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.18:21-31 '59. (MIRA 12:10)  
(Coal-tar products)

SIDOROV, R. I.; TROTSENKO, Z.P.; NIKOLAYEV, D.Kh.

Study of the composition of industrial liquid-phase hydrogenates.  
Report No.4: Composition of a hydrogenate of Cheremkhovo coal.  
Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.18:32-41 '59. (MIRA 12:10)  
(Coal-tar products)

SOV/126-7-6-15/2<sup>4</sup>

AUTHORS: Kostetskiy, B. I. and Trotsik, O. I.

TITLE: Investigation of the Structure of Iron and Steel During High-Temperature Oxidation in an Atmosphere of Air

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 6,  
pp 899-902 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The object of this work was to compare data on the properties of oxide phases formed in scaling of iron and steel with corresponding data for phases found in the surface layers of iron in oxidizing friction. Fig 1 shows the structure of friction-oxidized St.45 steel with two oxide phases over the metal. Specimens of armco iron and type St.45 steel were oxidized at 650-800°C for 2 hours, this being followed by air or water cooling. The structures for oxidized armco iron are shown in Figs 2-5 (etching with 4% nitric acid in alcohol). The 100-300 micron-thick scale generally consisted of a thin (5-45 μ) outer layer of ferric oxide, a 30-120 μ thick layer of magnetic oxide and an inner (70-150 μ) layer of ferrous oxide. The respective hardness values (50 g load) were 1145, 645, 550-645 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, that of the base metal being Card 1/2140 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. Grains in the outer layers of the metal were

SOV/126-7-6-15/24

Investigation of the Structure of Iron and Steel During High-Temperature Oxidation in an Atmosphere of Air

surrounded by a light-coloured phase which had a hardness (20 g load) of 500-550 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> and distorted interference lines (Figs 4 and 5). The sub-scale layer of iron consists, the authors consider, of solid solutions of oxygen in iron. With St.45 steel oxidized at 650°C for two hours the structure shown in Fig 6 was obtained: this has a hard white non-etching structure under the scale, similar to that obtained by friction. The authors conclude that this work confirms their hypothesis that oxidation in friction occurs by way of formation of solid solutions of oxygen in iron which are stabilized under certain cooling conditions. There are 6 figures and 15 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 8 English, 1 French and 3 International.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy institut Grazhdanskogo flota (Kiyev Merchant Marine Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 7, 1957 (Initially)  
April 14, 1958 (After revision)

Card 2/2

KOSTETSKIY, B.I.; NOSOVSKIY, I.G.; TOPEKHA, P.K.; TROTSIK, O.I.;  
KARETA, N.L.

X-ray investigation of the structure of friction surfaces. Fiz.  
met. i metalloved. 7 no.1:95-101 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kiyevskiy institut grazhdanskogo vozduzhnogo flota.  
(Steel--Metallography) (Surfaces (Technology))

TROTSINA, A.M. (Moskovskaya oblast')

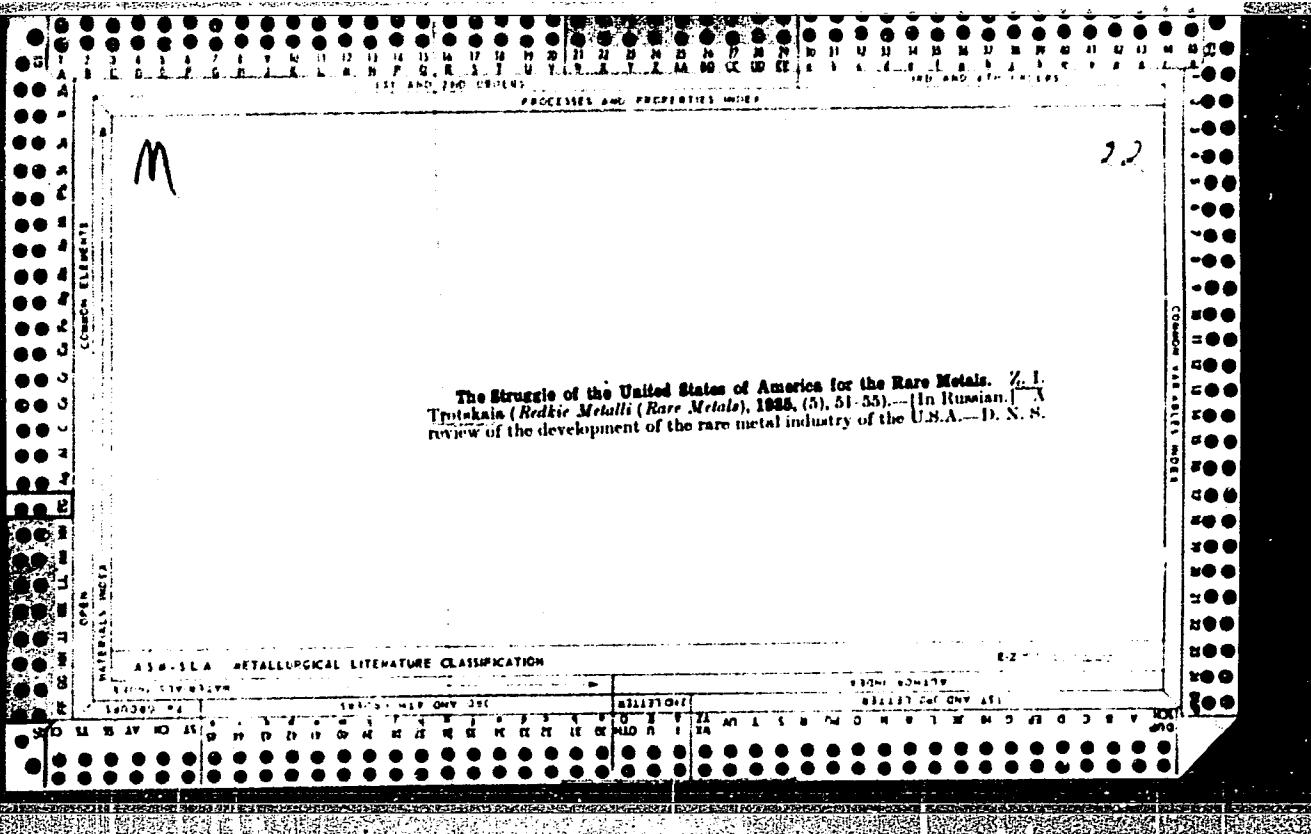
Organization of pediatrics in rural areas. Med.sestra 17 no.9:18-21  
S'58 (MIRA 11:10)

(PEDIATRICS)  
(MEDICINE, RURAL)

TROTSINA A.M.

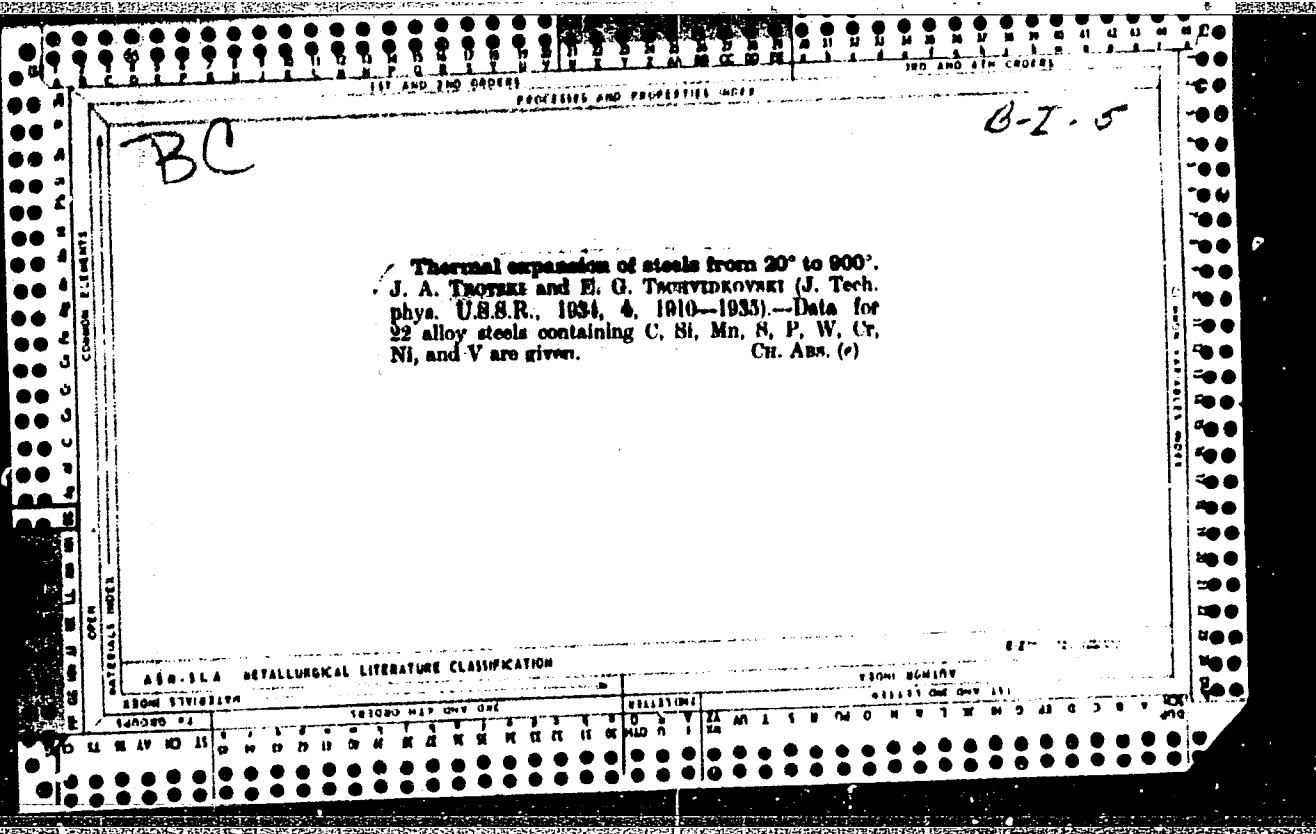
Establishing efficient nutrition for infants during their first  
year of life in a municipal medical sector for advice of mothers.  
Pediatriia no.7:42-45 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:10)

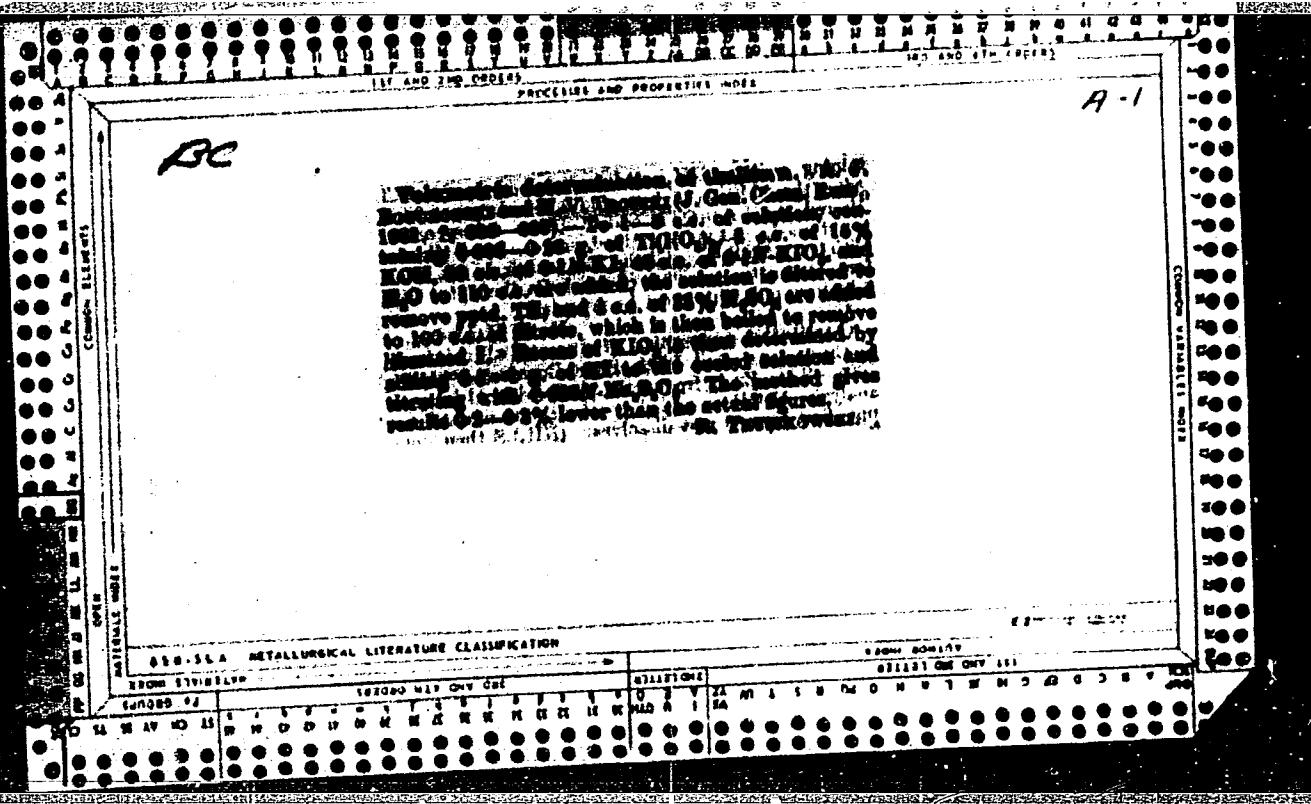
1. Glavnyy pediatr Mosobldzdravotdela (for Trotsina). 2. Iz  
konsul'tatsii No.1 Ob"yedinennoy detskoy bol'nitsy g. Kuntsevo.  
(INFANTS--NUTRITION)

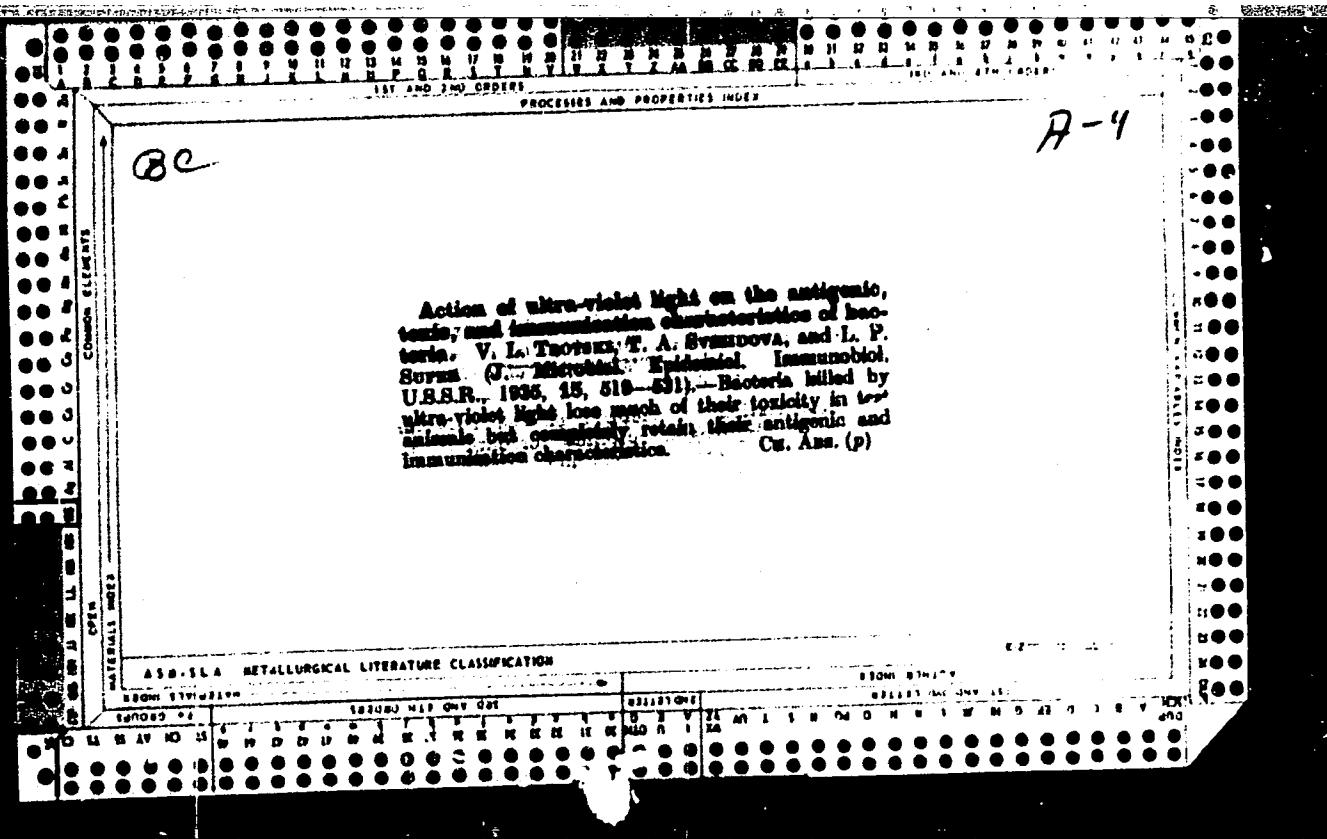


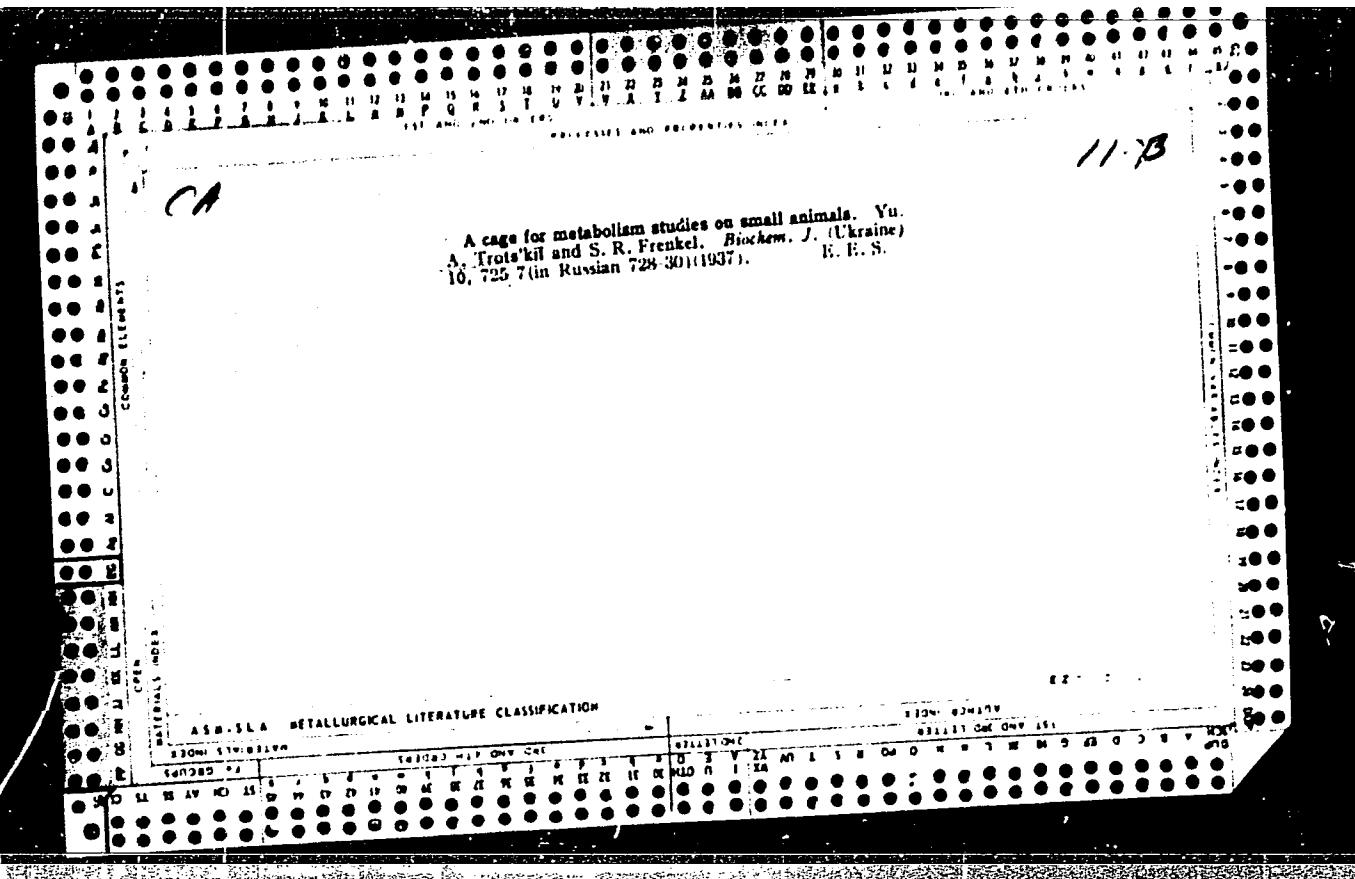
TROTSKAYA, G.M. (Leningrad)

Electrophoresis administration of dionin in the treatment of  
influenza. Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.3:83-84 My-Je '59.(MIRA 12:11)  
(MORPHINE) (ELECTROPHORESIS) (INFLUENZA)









## PAGE I BOOK INFORMATION

SER/504

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2d, Geneva, 1955  
Baldy Sovzatkh. [t.1] Radioly. radikal'nye i radiostoychivye  
pravil'stva (Reports of Soviet Scientists, v. 1: Chemistry of "radio-  
elements and Radiation Transformations) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 545 p.  
8,000 copies printed. (Series: Test Study)

Ed. (Title Page): A. P. Vinogradov. Authors: Ed.: V. I. Vinogradov Tech. Ed.:  
Yu. I. Nekrasov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists and engineers  
interested in the applications of radioactive materials in science and  
industry.

CONTENTS: The book contains 26 separate studies concerning various aspects of  
the chemistry of certain radioactive elements and the processes of reprocessing  
of nuclear fuel. These reports discuss present-day methods of reprocessing  
irradiated nuclear fuel, research in the chemistry of mercury, thorium,  
uranium, plutonium, and americium, problems related to the separation and burying  
of radioactive wastes, the radiolysis of aqueous solutions and of  
organic compounds, the mechanics of polymer chain scission, and the effect  
of radiation on natural and synthetic rubbers. V. I. Vinogradov edited the  
present volume. Most of the reports are accompanied by references. Con-  
tributions to individual investigations are mentioned in subsections of  
the Table of Contents.

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Vinogradov, I. P. Metastable and the Earth's Crust (The Geochemistry of Isotopes) (Report No. 2523)	5
Shvezhnikov, V. I., N. S. Portnaya, and A. S. Solov'ev. Some Special Problems in the Reprocessing of Irradiated Non-Producing Elements at the First Atomic Electric Power Plant of the USSR (Report No. 2132)	23
[The following personalities are mentioned as having taken part in this investigation: N. M. Butikov, F. P. Lantsheva, Yu. V. Gorbatova, Z. N. Svetlova, and V. V. Chumakov.]	
Khavin, V. N. and N. P. Koval'yeva. Separation of Uranium and Pluton- ium from Platin Products by Extraction With a Mixture of Diethyl Ether and Octane Tetrahydrochloride (Report No. 2216)	24
Vinogradov, V. M. Distribution of Fission Elements in the Process of the Fission Interaction of Uranium and Plutonium (Report No. 2205)	41
Juravlev, V. I., E. P. Stenov, and I. M. Novikov. Dry Method of Re- processing Irradiated Uranium (Report No. 2557)	49
[The authors thank L. K. Klimin and A. Z. Edel'man.]	
Bogachev, I. Ya., V. I. L'vov, G. V. Korpanov, R. M. Matve'yo, Yu. I. Bogolyubov, and V. V. Tikhonov. Separation of Fission- Product Elements and Their Isotopes (Report No. 2595)	57
[The authors thank G. Z. Negritsky, Corresponding Member AS USSR.]	
Baldy Sovzatkh. [t.2] Separation of Individual Non-Earth Elements (Report No. 2531)	75
Fedor'yuk, B. P. and V. I. Vinogradov. Use In-Educap to Study the State of Non-Earth Substances in Solution (Report No. 2344)	89
Gol'dberg, J. I., V. A. Gol'dberg, I. V. Klin'sh, B. N. Shul'pin, and P. P. Markov. Contribution to the Problems of the Structure of the Complex Compounds of Uranyl (Report No. 2158)	99
[The individual articles of the following researchers have been included in the last part of this paper: I. A. Trusova, L. K. Shubochka, Z. V. Svergunova, and Z. V. Nagornaya.]	
Correspondence: I. I., V. A. Gol'dberg, and A. E. Mel'nikov. Complete Cartouche Comments of Authors (Report No. 2136)	126
[A. E. Mel'nikov is mentioned for his part in this study.]	

(22)  
[A. E. Mel'nikov is mentioned for his part in this study.]

BOKSHA, V.G., kand. med. nauk; TROTSENKO, N.Ya., kand. med. nauk

Scientific session dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the  
I.M. Sechenov Institute of Medical Climatology and Climate-  
therapy. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 30 no.4:  
376 Jl-Ag '65.

**TITLE: Highly unsaturated polymers. Condensation II. Synthesis and charac-  
terization of diisobutylene derivatives of phenanthrene**

SOURCE: AN 1912, Izv. Seriya zhurn. pravkaya, t. 1, 1914, 1920-27

For more information, contact your local library or the National Library of Medicine.

2 - 30

the physical properties of the polymer were synthesized in the same years were investigated.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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ANALYST: [REDACTED]

benzene (IV), and of III and IV were similarly made. The IR spectra and EPR data  
obtained in the laboratory by [REDACTED] "Electron paramagnetic resonance spectra were  
obtained in the laboratory by [REDACTED]" orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2  
and L. A. Shapovalov, whom the authors thank." orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2

SUBMITTED: 21Nov62

EXCL. 00

SUB CDS. X

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OTHER: 001

Card 5/5

SIDOROV, R.I.; TROTSENKO, Z.P.; NAKHMANOVICH, A.S.

Composition of industrial liquid-phase hydrogenates. Report No.5:  
Composition of mixtures of aromatic hydrocarbons of liquid-phase  
hydrogenates of heavy oils from middle tar of Cheremkhovo coal.  
Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.38:68-76 '61. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Coal-tar products)  
(Hydrocarbons)

FISHER, L.B.; KOTLYAREVSKIY, I.I.; DOMINA, Ye.S.; TROTSENGO, V.A.

Highly unsaturated polymers. Report No.9: Synthesis and polycondensation of diacetylene derivatives of phenanthrene. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.6:1090-1095 Je '64. (VIA 17:11)  
1. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya Sibirskogo otdeleniya  
AN SSSR.

TROTSKII, N.N.

BOSKIS, S.G. and N.N. TROTSKII. Perspektivy kompleksnogo ispol'zovaniia vodnozemel'nykh ressursov Ural'skoi reki Urala; se vstupitel'noi stat'i o Gidrotorga Giproveda V.A. Sel'ianova. Moshch, Sots. i. r., 1951. 2-3, (2) p. (VIZ-SSSR. Glavnoe upravleniye po vodokhozainstvuu. Vsicheskiy Gosudarstvennyiy institut po proektirovaniyu gidrotehnicheskikh i vodokhozainstvennykh sooruzhenii).

DLC: TCh A.U.D

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part II, 1951, Unclassified

TROTSKII, M.N.

TROTSKII, M.N.  
Perspektivy kompleksnogo ispol'zovaniia vodnozemel'nykh ressursov basseina reki  
Urala; so vstupitel'noi stat'ie V.A. Fel'dmana. Moskva, Sazgiprovod, 1934.  
269 p. (NKZ-SSSR. Glavnoe upravlenie vodnogo khoziaistva. Vsесоiuznyi gosudarstvennyi  
institut po proektirovaniyu gidrotekhnicheskikh i vodokhozinstvennykh sooruz-  
henii "Giprovod".)

DLC:TC486.U7B6

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

TROTskaya, G. M. Cand Med Sci — (diss) "Medical Treatment of Dionin-Electrophoresis In Influenza and Its Complications as Regards the Respiratory Organs," Leningrad, 1960, 12 pp, 250 copies (Leningrad Pediatrics Medical Institute) (KL, 47/60, 107)

TROCKIJ, Vszevolod [Trotkiy, Vsevolod]

New data on the inner temperature of the moon. Term tud  
kozl 8 no. 2: 93 F '64.

BARAN, M., dotsent; TROTSKIY, Yu. [Trots'kyi, IU.], dotsent

Best vitamin bearer. Nauka i zhyttia 12 no.4:51 Ap '62.  
(MIRA 15:8)

(UKRAINE--ROSES) (VITAMINS)

S/254/62/0001034/002/002  
I025/I225

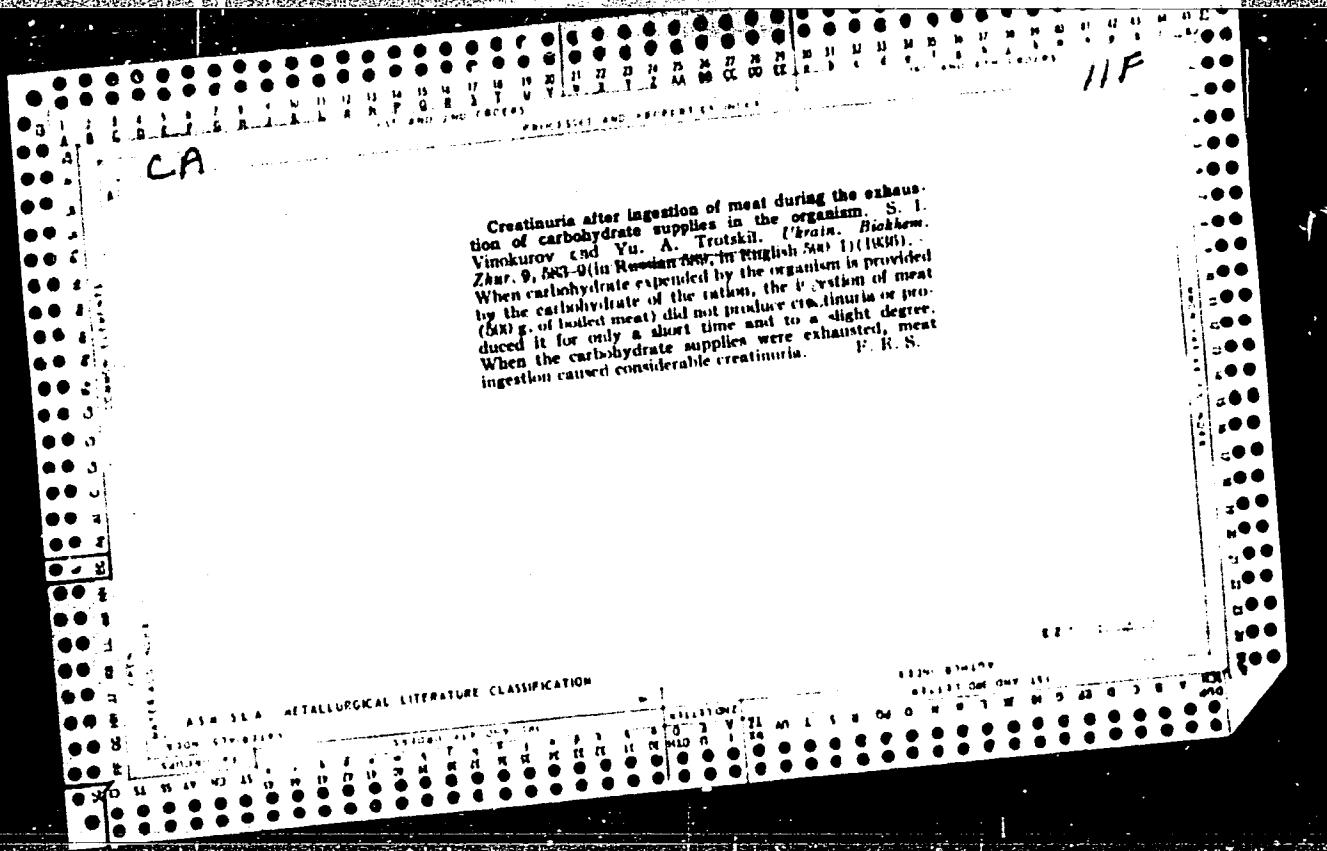
AUTHOR: Baran, M. and Trotsky, Yu.

TITLE: The best vitamin-bearer

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhytтя, no. 4, 1962, 51

TEXT: The plant shipshina (in Ukrainian) is one of the richest in vitamins. It contains hundreds and thousands times more vitamin C than the best fruit and lemons 5 to 10 gr. of shipshina are sufficient to give the organism the necessary quantity of anti-scurvy vitamins. A vitamin liquor can be prepared from dry berries by rinsing them first in cold water, and then covering them with boiling water (one glass per 5-10 gr.) This is left for 3 to 6 hours to produce the essence, which is then filtered. This is taken one glass a day, especially at the end of winter and beginning of spring, when the supply of vitamins is scarce.

Card 1/1



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TRCTSKII, YU. A.,

B. G. LEVIN, Voprosy Planirovaniya, No. 2, p-16, (1935)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756810001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756810001-2

TROTSKII, YU.  
B. TYUTYUNNIKOV, Ukrain. Khem. Zhur. 11, 415-23, 1936

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756810001-2"

DITERIKHS, P.M.; KULAKOV, V.S.; SVYATLOVSKIY, A.Ye.; ZAVARITSKIY, A.N., akademik, glavnnyy redaktor; KULAKOV, V.S. geolog; TROTSKIY, A.N. khimik.

Parasitic craters of Klyuchevskaya Sopka, arising in 1932. Trudy Kamch. vulk.sta. no.2:3-23 '48. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Kamchatskaya vulkanologicheskaya stantsiya. (Klyuchevskaya Sopka)